

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER C. SMITH, EDITOR.

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## WEALTHY MINER FROM LEADVILLE

Trimble Speaks of Philippines—Chi-  
nese Labor Necessary for  
Their Development.

George W. Trimble, a wealthy mine operator of Leadville, Colorado, is a guest at the Hawaiian hotel. He is travelling by easy stages and expects to leave San Francisco in about three or four weeks. Mr. Trimble has visited a number of ports in China and Japan, and also made a flying trip to Manila. He was greatly interested in the developments which have taken place since the American occupation of the Philippines, but is somewhat fearful in regard to the class of labor which will ultimately have to be employed there.

He is strong in the belief that it is no "white man's country" as far as the development of the agricultural resources is concerned, and believes that an Asiatic element is the only one which can render revenue benefits from the soil. He takes issue with Theodore W. Noyes of the Washington Star, who was interviewed a short time ago by the Advertiser upon the same question, and is of the opinion that the labor system used by the Dutch in Java would not do for the Philippines. The new possessions of the Far East are rich in natural facilities for commerce, but their development is in the far future, and will have to wait until a lengthy guerrilla warfare is concluded, says Trimble.

In Leadville, and Colorado in general, Mr. Trimble is interested in some of the best paying mines that have been opened up. He is one of the original believers in the richness of the great mining camp, having gone to Leadville in the latter part of the 70's when the camp sprang from a village to a city of 40,000 people inside of two or three years. At present there are not more than 15,000 residents in Leadville, but it is now a city on a solid basis and free from the wild speculation of the days when immense fortunes were made and lost in a day. It is a coincidence that Mr. Trimble is occupying the same cottage used by Mr. Hunter, also of Leadville, for several months last year.

### The New Cunarder.

The new twin-screw steamship Ivernia, of the Cunard Line, which arrived at New York April 24 from Liverpool, is one of the largest steamers afloat. The dimensions of the Ivernia are: Length, 600 feet; breadth, 64 feet 6 inches; depth to shelter deck, 49 feet 6 inches; gross tonnage, 13,900 tons, and displacement, 25,000 tons. She will have additional strength and safety, due to four complete steel decks—lower, main, upper and shelter—a steel orlop deck extending from the boiler room forward to the stem, and a bridge deck, 280 feet long, above the shelter deck. In regard to passenger accommodation, the vessel will take 150 first-class, 200 second-class and 1,000 third-class passengers, the last named being largely apportioned into two, four and six berth staterooms, with all conveniences. The accommodation for first-class passengers is situated on the bridge and promenade decks amidships. The dining saloon on the bridge deck is a handsome room, artistically furnished, and will seat 150 persons. The ship is fitted throughout with a powerful installation of electric light.

The Hawaiian Board of Missions would like \$5,000 in order to finish up the year's work.

## PARTITION OF SAMOA

Address by Honorable  
H. M. Sewall.

### REVIEW OF THE EVENTS

Authority on Relations of United  
States to Group Speaks Be-  
fore Historical Society.

Hon. Harold M. Sewall spoke last night before the Historical Society and some invited guests at his Waikiki residence on "The Partition of Samoa and the Past Relations Between That Group and the United States." His address was as follows:

When in May, 1888, not for the first time in the history of those troubled and, to the powers concerned, those troublesome islands, the flag of the U. S. was raised over Samoa, there followed what usually follows the unauthorized, but timely and courageous action of an American representative at a distant post; the recall of that representative, the disavowal of his action, the sending of a Commissioner to report, the appointment of new officials all around, and then a repetition of history.

The history of the foreign relations of Samoa is full of such repetitions. I only refer to this one by way of introduction. For these events led to the Washington Conference on Samoan Affairs which met June 25, 1887, to which the Berlin Conference on the same subject two years later the framers of the Tripartite Agreement known as the Berlin Act which has now been dissolved, followed as a part and natural sequence. And it is due to these events, that as the successor of the zealous or erratic Consul whose action had cost him his official head, I learned for the first time, outside of the State Department, through Mr. Carter the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, of political conditions in the comparatively unknown islands to the Chiefs and Rulers of which I was accredited, and of the relations to these islands which Hawaii in its new born Polynesian policy, proposed to bear.

#### Hawaiian's Burden.

At a time already trying, the burden of this loyal and efficient Hawaiian representative had been increased distressingly by the inauguration of this policy, the despatch of an embassy and mimic man-of-war to Apia, followed by a Treaty of Confederation and his own appointment by the farcical and illy recognized Government and King of Samoa as their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the American capital. To add to these tangled diplomatic relations the dismissed American Consul on his unauthorized return to his former post, had while at Honolulu imposed on the credulity of Mr. Creighton, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and secured the appointment as Hawaiian Vice-Consul. Assuredly the complex local situation at Apia was destined to become more so in its every ramification.

To a man less determined than Mr. Carter whose whole mind was fixed upon the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty (which ratifications were not exchanged until November 1887) and to secure which the course must be kept free from all embarrassment, these events would have been disheartening. It must not be forgotten either that the King and Gibson, who had succeeded Creighton as Foreign Minister, were strenuously opposed to the clause of that Treaty ceding Pearl Harbor to the United States, while it had long been evident to Carter that without this clause, the ratification of the Convention extending the Treaty could not be had.

#### Sewall in Honolulu.

Upon reaching Honolulu on the way to my post, Mr. Gibson and afterwards the King, restated, but at greater length, what Mr. Carter had said to me on the subject of the mission to Polynesia and in the same somewhat apologetic strain. They both, but especially the Minister dwelt upon the fact that the proposed relations of Hawaii with the South Sea groups were of a mild and benevolent nature and really not a new departure, that Hawaii had had a similar mission to these islands before, and that as regards Samoa, years ago missionaries of the Mormon Church had gone from here to proselyte there.

This interview with Kalakaua and the attractive genius who would have been a notable figure in any land, dwells pleasantly in memory, and it was the recollection of this, and my later acquaintance in Samoa with the Embassy which had just left, that led me, some time ago to promise this Society a paper on the "Recent relations of Hawaii with Samoa, and other Pacific Groups." But the rapidly following and startling events in Samoa, and the partition of that Group, as well as the Union of Hawaii with the United States warrant, I feel the subordination of the originally chosen topic to a larger one. Without omitting Hawaii's relations with Samoa, therefore, I invite you tonight to a consideration of the extinction of this last surviving sovereignty in the Pacific, of the value to the United States of our rights under the new arrangement, and of the varied,

the dramatic and unparalleled relations of Samoa with that country of which Hawaii is happily at last a part.

#### Uncle Sam as a World Power.

In the negotiations and events above briefly referred to, leading up to the Berlin Act, (I do not count American relations with Hawaii which stand apart) the United States appeared for the first time as a world power in the Pacific. It was by these that she broke from that "international isolation" which Richard Olney (whose short service in the State Department embraces the only achievement in our foreign policy during the entire eight years of Cleveland's Administration) defined as an agonizing "shirking of the responsibilities of high place and great power." Insignificant in commercial value Samoa may be, and may be destined to remain, but America's relations with her, will hold a distant and conspicuous place in history as a precursor of that policy which yet awaits a fit denomination, that policy of taking our part in the affairs of the World even though this involve, and by war so repugnant to our people, taking part of the World itself, a policy which seems to have been forced upon us but which duty has led us unflinchingly to accept. Whether or not, the abrogation of the Berlin Act and our share in the resulting partition is a progressive or a retrograde step in that policy, does not so much matter. The rela-



HON. HAROLD M. SEWALL.

tions we are to consider, as the first departure from traditions which had hitherto bound us, will mark the real beginning of this policy and once begun as it has begun, it will be steadily, thoughtfully and patriotically pursued.

#### America in Samoa.

The history of American relations with Samoa is to be divided into three periods:

1. That preceding our first treaty.
2. That from this treaty to the joint Act of Berlin.
3. The period since.

The departure from traditions was not as has been commonly represented for the purpose of discrediting the Berlin Act, to be dated from the Act itself, which was the natural result of our intervention in Samoa for over twenty years.

Our naval flag was first borne thither by Wilkes in 1839. He framed a set of commercial regulations signed by the first Maitotea and his chiefs, the first laws promulgated to his people.

In 1872 Commander R. W. Meade received from the chief of Pago Pago, a grant to the United States of the exclusive privilege of establishing a naval station in that harbor. Whether or not this operated as a grant "in present" is arguable. As an agreement with the Chief, it was never ratified by the Senate.

The following year a special agent and investigator, Steinberger was instructed by President Grant to proceed to Samoa, being charged in particular to secure information regarding Pago Pago.

#### Steinberger's Personality.

Steinberger is the most interesting character among all the foreign officials who have figured in Samoa's history. In natural gifts, powers of persuasion, influence with natives, and apparent devotion to their interests, he may be called the Gibson of Samoa. And they both were alike in that their lives closed amid clouds and in the utter collapse of the plans upon which their hopes were centred.

Steinberger established a Government and created a distinct impression in the native mind that the United States had established a protectorate. In all this, he exceeded his instructions.

On his return to Washington, Steinberger brought with him numerous petitions praying for annexation.

The prayers of their petitions the President certainly did not grant. But the circumstances of Steinberger's return to them, and the words used by

## NEWS VIA VANCOUVER

Fifty Thousand British  
Advancing.

### ROBERTS TAKES BRANDFORT

The King of Sweden Talks--The Boer  
Delegates--Spion Kop  
Dispatches.

LONDON, May 4. 4.15 a. m.—General Broadfoot's cavalry brigade has reached Isabelfontein, twenty-eight miles north of Thaba N'Chu. General Ian Hamilton is bivouacking at Jacobsrust, fifteen miles north of Thaba N'Chu; General Tucker's

division is moving eastward from Karee Siding, the divisions of Generals French and Rundle are in and near Thaba N'Chu. The Boers have been driven from their position on the railway, along a front of forty miles. He is advancing slowly, with some successes, but nothing decisive. Yet, at all points of concentration the Boers appear in force sufficient to compel the British to proceed with caution. The wide front in a rugged country makes turning movements off-hand difficult.

Observers at headquarters in Bloemfontein seem to think that the Boers are preparing to evacuate Brandfort and Ladybrand. The Boers still holding Thaba N'Chu district are estimated at 4,000. They have among their guns a 40-pounder. One correspondent, wiring from Bloemfontein on Wednesday at 11 p. m. said that the British hoped to cut off the whole commando.

#### British Take Brandfort.

LONDON, May 4.—It is announced that the British have captured Brandfort, a British force of 500 men, and the Boers are estimated at 4,000.

LONDON, May 4.—The Daily News has the following from Thaba N'Chu, dated Wednesday: "In yesterday's fighting movement Capt. Towse and fifty Gordon Highlanders were surrounded by 250 Boers, who demanded their surrender. Captain Towse ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge. With a wild cheer the Gordons rushed the enemy and swept them away with great slaughter. Captain Towse was blinded in both eyes by the enemy's fire, and throughout behaved most heroically."

#### Begbie Factory Explosion.

LONDON, May 3.—The Standard and Tingers' News says that Thomas Richards, an American, has been arrested as a suspect in connection with the Begbie factory explosion at Johannesburg. He was arraigned yesterday, charged with murder, and remanded until today. The accused man, it was added, was not defended.

#### Hospital Ship Maine.

LONDON, May 3.—The American hospital ship Maine, after having been inspected by Lady Randolph Churchill and others of the committee, sailed from Southampton for the Cape today.

#### Plucky Natal.

PIETERMARITZBURG, May 3.—The Legislative Assembly reconvened today. The Governor, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, in his speech, gave expression to the admiration evoked throughout the Empire by the devotion, courage and patience with which Natal has borne her present severe trials, and by the bravery displayed by her volunteers.

#### Delay in Delagoa Bay Award.

LYONNE, May 3.—The complete Delagoa Bay award which the Secretary of the Tribunal assured the United States Minister, Mr. John G. Leishman, would be delivered on April 15th at the latest, is still forthcoming, and further consid-

erable delay is probable, as the United States and British governments are unable to determine, till they examine the text, whether the award is acceptable.

#### Praise for Canadians.

MONTREAL, May 4.—The Star has the following cable from London: "Captain J. B. Pelletier, of Montreal, belonging to Quebec Company, R. C. A., and not Major Pelletier, is reported as the first Canadian officer invalided home and now residing as a private guest in a house in the West End, suffering from sunstroke and wounds. His left leg is weak and right leg is temporarily paralyzed, yet he talks bravely of going back to the front. His doctor hopes that he may be able to leave and recruit with the 1st Canadian Infantry in a week or so. Captain Pelletier confirms the statement that five or six Canadians were killed or wounded at Isabelfontein by accidental bayoneting by the Gordons. As the British fell back on the trenches, the Boers mistook them in the half light for Boers. Captain Pelletier says that the Canadians are not for a moment to be held blame-worthy. He expresses the warmest appreciation of his kind treatment."

#### King of Sweden Talks.

LONDON, May 3.—"I am entirely on the British side in this war in South Africa," said the King of Sweden and Norway, now on a visit to this country, in an interview yesterday. "You may make it quite clear that I have no sympathy whatever with the Boers, and I will tell you why. I find it difficult to understand either the principles of a religion which is apparently a monopoly of the burghers of the two States, or the political manifestations of a government which seems to have refused most of the reforms suggested by the British, and which closed its negotiations by adding British territory to its own. The English-speaking races are the exact opposite of the Boers, because they are among the best colonizers of the world, whereas the Boers are uncolonized. The Boers have no greater proof of this than the fact that they have not been able to displace the British in the good which has come to Great Britain out of the war, which any war brings in its train, and that will be her compensation for the many disappointments she has suffered hitherto. You make take it quite clear that I have no sympathy whatever with the Boers, and that I will give no support to the attempts that are making to secure the countenance or co-operation of our country."

#### Oom Paul's Olive Branch.

THE HAGUE, May 2.—The Boer delegates, Fischer and Wolmarans left today for Rotterdam en route to the United States. A great crowd bade them farewell at the station. The delegates made short speeches, thanking the populace for the kindly reception extended to the people united to them by bonds of race and religion.

Mr. Fischer told your correspondent that the object of their visit to the United States was to appeal to the Government and people, in order to secure a re-establishment of peace. He said that they were going in order to rectify erroneous opinions, and make it known, by which it would be seen that the Boers had not brought on the war, but desired only peace and the tranquil possession of independent territory. He said that he knew nothing regarding the statements that they would not be received officially by the Government. After the farewell visits to Ministers Pierson and De Beaufort, the Boer delegates started this afternoon for Rotterdam, on their way to the United States. They are expected to sail tomorrow, in response to a question as to how the refusal of Secretary Hay to receive them at Washington would affect the Government. Mr. Fischer said: "We know absolutely nothing. We have seen it in the papers, but we can say nothing more."

#### Spion Kop Dispatches.

LONDON, May 4.—The telegraphic correspondence relating to the Spion Kop dispatches, was issued to Parliament just before midnight on Thursday. Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, wired on March 23rd, asking the advice of Lord Roberts about publishing the dispatches, saying, "We cannot publish the documents enclosed in your dispatches of February 18th, and suggesting certain dispatches, which, in Lord Lansdowne's opinion, might be published. Lord Lansdowne added, "I am not at all sure that it is wise to publish the papers unless you concur, and you may perhaps think it well to refer to Buller's suggestion as an alternative. I should treat your dispatch of February 13th, and all its enclosures as confidential, and that Buller should send through the hands of the Commander in Chief, a paper edited by his own staff, and which you could forward to me with any observations you desired to make for publication."

Lord Roberts replied to Lord Lansdowne in a dispatch dated Bloemfontein, March 31st, that he had suggested to Sir Redvers Buller to prepare a full narrative, but that Sir Redvers Buller had answered as follows: "I do not like the idea of re-writing a dispatch for publication. I much prefer to leave it in the hands of the Commander in Chief, and select for publication whatever he thinks proper."

To this Lord Roberts appended that he would not himself object to the publication of a paper edited by his own staff, and suggested, but that it might, perhaps, be better to overrule General Buller's objection, and to adopt the alternative course suggested by Lord Lansdowne. He asked Lord Lansdowne to wire a reply.

This reply from Lord Lansdowne, dated April 22nd, said: "In view of Buller's objection, I abandon the proposal that the dispatch should be re-written, and I propose to publish the selection described in my dispatch of March 23rd."

Lord Roberts answered under date of April 6th, "I agree to my dispatch of February 13th being published, and the correspondence also contains two dispatches referred to in Lord Lansdowne's dispatch of March 23rd. The first is from Lord Lansdowne to General Buller, dated January 5th, representing the impossibility of publishing his dispatches, which contain views of the situation and foretell of his intentions, and emphasizing the advisability of sending dispatches descriptive of the operations for presentation to Parliament."

The second is from Lord Wolseley to Lord Roberts, dated February 6th, and saying "You will, I feel sure agree with me that Methuen's dispatch regarding Magerfontein could not be published as sent. There are passages in it inappropriate to such documents, and it also gives information of importance to the army. If he will I will revise the dispatch, but I prefer not to undertake this responsibility. I suggest that you should ask him to cancel this dispatch, and to write another."

The correspondence does not indicate whether Lord Methuen re-wrote the dispatch as suggested.

The Spion Kop dispatches as published were exactly the selections suggested in Lord Lansdowne's dispatch of March 23rd.

#### Press Condemnation.

LONDON, May 4.—The Times referring to the correspondence says "Lord Lansdowne's dispatch is a singular invitation to Lord Roberts to cook his own history for the benefit of the unfortunate British public. Comment upon this correspondence is almost superfluous. There is something creditable to Sir Redvers Buller in his refusal to re-write a dispatch for publication."

## BIG DEAL DOWNTOWN

McGrew Property Sold  
to Alex. Young.

### BUSINESS BLOCK GOES UP

Slice of Arlington Hotel Tract In-  
cluded and Price is Nearly  
\$200,000.

The Advertiser is able to give the details of one of the biggest real estate deals in downtown Honolulu property that has yet taken place. The extensive estate of Dr. John McGrew, on Hotel street between Fort and Alakea streets, has been sold.

Hon. Alexander Young is to be the purchaser, and the deeds of transfer will be completed this morning and concluded at once as the Minister leaves this afternoon for San Francisco by the Australia. The price is said to be about \$176,000, and the property to be taken in will not only include the big tract belonging to Dr. McGrew, but also a slice of the Bishop estate property directly adjoining that of the doctor and fronting on King street. Of the sum paid Dr. McGrew gets \$150,000.

The sale has been in contemplation for some time, but owing to the joining of the two pieces of property to be sold at the same time, considerable time has been lost. Dr. McGrew's property has a frontage of about 157 feet and a depth of about 350 feet, and is not regular in contour. The Bishop estate owns the Arlington Hotel premises, which extend through the block from Hotel to King street, facing out on the King street side, so that a wing extends along the rear fence of the McGrew property to the Waikiki boundary. Thus Mr. Young will have an almost perfect rectangular strip of ground from street to street.

The purchase of these two pieces of land also includes a string of the Arlington premises from Hotel to King street, of about 25 feet. A strip of similar width, or even more, will be taken off the McGrew property and a street of 60 or 60 feet opened up, thus giving an important artery in the block, which is altogether too big at present for ordinary business purposes.

By this means both the Bishop estate and Mr. Young secure a fine frontage of nearly 400 feet. The advantages of this are manifold. Not only is the value of the property greatly appreciated, but a new business street is added to the congested section. Just what will be done in the way of new buildings has not been finally decided, but it is quite possible that a modern four story office building, costing \$400,000.00, may be erected, taking in the Hotel street frontage and that of the new street for a considerable distance down the block.

There is also some talk of the building of a fine new hotel, but the prospects are more in favor of the office building on account of the excellent business location.

The McGrew mansion now standing on the premises was built more than fifty years ago by Dr. R. A. S. Wood, and has been occupied by the present holder for more than thirty-three years. In its day it was the handsomest residence in Honolulu, and has been the scene of much of the social galaxy.

#### BRUNS PROPERTY SOLD.

Frank Hustace Buys Land on Beretania Street.

C. S. Desky has concluded a deal in real estate with Frank Hustace, by which the latter becomes the owner of a piece of property on Beretania street, Ewa of Fort street and adjoining that of N. S. Sachs. There were two pieces of property sold, aggregating a total of \$27,500 all told. The Beretania street frontage is 64 feet, while the depth is about 140 feet.

A two or three story business block is contemplated for the new purchase, and will be in keeping with that of Mr. Sachs on the corner. The land is known as the Bruns property, and is one of the most desirable locations in the business district. Work on the Sachs block will be commenced soon. The present frame affairs will be torn down and the excavation work begun within a short time, and the same program is scheduled for the property disposed of yesterday.

#### The Kaiser's Congratulations.

BERLIN, May 3.—The Emperor William has cabled the President of Brazil, Dr. Campos Salles, as follows: "I and Your Excellency an expression of my sincere sympathy and hearty wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the friendly nation, which you so worthily represent." The Emperor William's message was called forth by the Brazilian celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.

#### Alliance in Princely Circles.

BERLIN, May 3.—Princess Elizabeth, of Waldeck-Pyrmont, aunt of Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, was married today at noon in Arolsen, Capital of Waldeck, to Count Alexander, of Erbach-Schoenberg. The Queen of the Netherlands, the Queen's mother, the King and Queen of Wurtemberg, and other princesses of Waldeck, were present.

(Continued on Page 2.)



## PARTITION OF SAMOA

(Continued from Page 1.)

The President in his reply, justified the belief among the Samoans to which they clung with a persistence when cost the late King and his followers much tribulation and sorrow, that the United States had a peculiar interest in their political future which they and foreign powers were bound to respect.

Through the jealousy of British and German traders and the connivance of the United States Consul, a personal enemy, Steinberger, was deported on a British man-of-war.

Steinberger's vicissitudes never eradicated the impression he made on the Samoan mind.

His mission, abortive as it was, in the purpose he had in view, prevented for the time the absorption of Samoa by any other power, just as Meade's unratified treaty kept Pago Pago open for us to gain six years later, by unequivocal cession.

Second. The period from the treaty to the joint Act of Berlin.

### United States Interference.

With the deportation of Steinberger, Samoa relapsed into internal strife. Twice in the period I have described, our flag was raised to avert for the time seizure by the other powers, and having served this purpose was withdrawn. And from necessity, and with the approval of their superiors, our Consuls and naval officers continued to take part in the political affairs of the Islands, arranging agreements of peace between the native factions and joining with the representatives of the other powers in the agreement for the municipal government of Apia.

Our constant intervention in Samoa was now to become accentuated.

In 1885 began that series of German aggressions which led directly to the Berlin Agreement.

Every act of these met the protest of the United States representative.

The German Consul General attacked Malletoa's sovereign rights and hauled down his flag within the Municipality. Finally, when the appearance of a German squadron at Apia threatened the seizure of the Islands, our Consul upon application of the King, raised the American flag over the Samoan, and without doubt defeated this purpose.

Secretary Bayard immediately disavowed this act, recalled the author of it, and June 1, 1886 proposed a conference at Washington.

### Hawaii Becomes a Factor.

It was at this juncture that Hawaii became a factor in the international situation with results well nigh serious to her, as they were important to the powers in treaty with her.

How long previously, Gibson had been meditating his Polynesian policy does not appear. Prof. Alexander states that in 1883, the year of Kalakaua's coronation, Capt. Tripp and F. L. Clarke were sent as royal Commissioners to the Gilbert Islands and New Hebrides, and a parody on the "Monroe doctrine" was put forth in grandiloquent protest addressed to all the great powers warning them against any further annexation in the Pacific ocean, and claiming for Hawaii the exclusive right "to assist them in improving their political and social condition."

In January, 1886, Gibson outlines his plans to Carter. Assurances were to be sought from the European Powers that the recent annexations in the Pacific would be the last. As to Hawaii's part, she sought nothing for herself. Should anything in regard to their foreign relations be deemed desirable by the independent communities of Polynesia, the hegemony of such union would naturally fall to Hawaii. H. M.'s Government were prepared to undertake the work of negotiations to secure separate recognition of their independence.

This certainly reads like the plan of a high and unselfish mind. Here was no forcible annexation, or annexation at all, against which the anti-imperialists of today inveigh.

### Gibson Knew the Ostacles.

It is probable, however, that this expression of Hawaii's purposes was tempered somewhat to meet the situation, and that the part marked out for Hawaii was made only as prominent as seemed feasible. Already, Gibson must have been aware of the obstacles he was likely to meet, both at home and abroad. If he was not then, he was shortly to become so. And we find him, therefore, from the first (as we have seen), assuming an attitude rather of defense by which he sought to excuse his contemplated policy on the ground of historical precedent, and of reiterated requests for Hawaii's aid and intervention.

In a letter to Carter the February following, he refers in detail to "the more important applications that have been made of Hawaii for advice, for help or actual annexation," enumerating the cession of the Stewart group in 1863; the recognition of the Steinberger Government in Samoa (1875), a petition for annexation from the chiefs and old men of the Island of Taputea (Gilberts) 1878, a request for recognition and a treaty of amity and friendship (1880), a proposition of cession from the chiefs of Butaritari and Apia (Gilberts) 1882.

In the above resume of Polynesian relations, the reference to the Stewart Island cession is the most interesting, as it recalls the first and most notable, until the Samoan mission, efforts in this direction.

### Wylie and Gibson.

I have never heard from anybody who knew the two, a comparison suggested between the two most remarkable occupants of the Hawaiian Foreign Office. But in the State papers on this subject there is a striking resemblance between those of Robert Creighton Wylie and Walter Murray Gibson. Certainly the mission of Bush, Kalakaua's "Envoy Extraordinary" to the Court of Samoa and Tonga, and High Commissioner to the Hebrides and Peoples of Polynesia, found its prototype in that of St. Julien, the British Foreign Office, another instance without doubt where Downing Street took its inspiration, if not its orders, from the Wilhelmstrasse.

On Jan. 1, 1887, Gibson informs Carter that Wodehouse, the British Commissioner at Honolulu, requests that no interference be made by Hawaii in the affairs of Samoa.

Compare this with Wylie's reply to St. Julien's letter conveying the articles of convention executed at Sydney February 10th, 1885, between St. Julien and John Webster, styled "the Sovereign Chief and Proprietor of the Group of Islands in the Stewart Islands," which ceded to the Hawaiian King and Webster's rights of sovereignty and proprietorship. Wylie writes that the consideration of the cession had been postponed by resolution of the King and Privy Council, which resolution directed the Foreign Minister to have communication with the Bible and Missionary Societies of the Kingdom on the subject of making efforts for the moral and religious improvement of the people of the Stewart Islands. "You are to understand," Wylie writes, "that the King, having only recently escaped the danger of annexation for his own Kingdom, has no desire to apply the principle to the territory of others, but His Majesty most ardently desires to extend education, christianity and civilization among the barbarous tribes of Polynesia." On March 4, 1886, Wylie notifies St. Julien that on the 29th ult., the King resolved to accept the sovereignty of the Stewart Islands, but solely for the good of the natives, and without expecting any revenue from them, or incurring any pecuniary or political responsibility on their account. All this Wylie adds, is to be put into the articles "clear and explicit and to be explained to the natives." With the vague and uncertain terms of this letter it is intimated in a letter from Creighton, Foreign Minister, August 4, 1886, St. Julien was dissatisfied, and it is not known whether his representative ever took any action looking to an exercise of his sovereign or proprietary rights. As confirming the strength of the historical parallel to Bush's mission, it is to be noted that in this letter, Creighton, while expressing regret that no definite action was taken regarding the Stewart Island cession, writes "a new departure in the policy of the Government has been taken, and the Powers having interests in Pacific waters have been informed of this change of policy. Of course it follows lines laid down broadly at the time St. Julien's commission issued, and independence? (dependence) must be had upon moral rather than upon material force." Compare also this letter with the letter of Gibson to Carter, announcing the commissioning of Bush January 8, 1887. "His Majesty feels that this course now taken, is on his part a solemn duty, which on account of the opportunities he and Hawaii enjoy, he owes to his brother chiefs of Polynesia, whose islands should remain in the position of being mere waifs to be seized upon by the first strong hand that is stretched out to take them."

### Situation in Hawaii.

Before considering the history of the Samoan mission, let us look at the situation in which Hawaii, by the events of this period, was placed in its relations to the United States, and other Powers, for these were to give this mission an importance its authors never dreamed of. No time more unpropitious could have been chosen. Recent events had fixed on Samoa the attention of the three treaty Powers, and the conference then about to open at Washington had been agreed to on the basis of the maintenance of the status quo. Germany ever watchful and ever suspicious of America's designs on Samoa, and even then contemplating her coup d'etat in the event of failing to have her own way at the conference, professed to find in Bush's mission an attempt by the United States to gain an advantage in the situation. American supremacy in Hawaii was of course acknowledged, and ultimate annexation foreseen. The trend of events was emphasized by the pending ratification of the convention extending the treaty of 1875. Germany saw in the cession clause of this treaty and the Hawaiian mission to Samoa, the Eagle poised over Hawaii with one claw in Pearl Harbor and the other stretched out to strike into the vitals of Samoan sovereignty. And to remind the fact that the American representative at Apia had been charged with Hawaiian Consular duties, and that the first result of Bush's mission had been the appointment by Malletoa of the Hawaiian Minister at Washington as his Samoan Majesty's representative there, confirmed this view. But Bismarck's application to Bayard of the standard of his own diplomacy, was as ludicrous as it was unjust. For, judged by that standard, Bayard was but a babe. A gentleman with fear and without reproach, Bayard carried into official intercourse the high rules that governed his intercourse with his friends. Deception was an art unknown to him, and his saddest experiences in his diplomatic career resulted from his taking his fellow diplomats at their word, when the world knows, and it is the world's fault that it is so, that the true diplomat does this only at his peril.

### Carter in Hot Water.

To return to the Samoan mission, the position of Carter at Washington must have been anything, but enviable.

Although Gibson professed the utmost solicitude lest the United States should not look with favor on his plans, he displayed the greatest jealousy at any attempt to increase America's influence and position in Hawaii. He even instructed Carter to ascertain if she would relinquish her claims to Midway Is. in H. M.'s favor. As regards the Pearl Harbor cession Gibson seems to have been almost bitter, and instructed Carter "that an arrangement to grant exclusive rights to the use of any harbor to the United States, or indeed to any power whatsoever, is one which cannot be entertained by this country, no matter what the form of words in which the proposition may be placed before us."

To carry out such instructions, to remain loyal to his convictions and his sovereign at the same time, must have been no easy task, and if his own good sense did not lead him to anticipate the opposition the Samoan mission was to assure, he was not long to be kept in ignorance.

### Bush Gets Commission.

Meanwhile, the preparations for the mission had gone merrily ahead, and on December 22nd Bush received his commission. His instructions related at length the views we have seen already expressed. His mission was defined as one of friendship and courtesy from one Polynesian monarch to another. As gifts Bush was to have been the bearer, but the insignia was delayed, of the "Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Star of Oceania," an order specially instituted to decorate the kings and chiefs of Polynesia, and those who may have contributed to the welfare and advancement of Polynesian communities. Bush was also to present the Samoan monarch with a carriage and pair of horses.

Bush was instructed if, after consideration of existing circumstances, he found this expedient, to express to Malletoa regret that any portion of his subjects should be in rebellion against him, and also the solicitude with which H. M. regards the recent intervention of foreign powers in the affairs of Samoa. "He was cautioned to have it understood by the expressions that they involve no pledges on the part of H. M.'s government to render any assistance, and then followed the important point. If, however, in response to these private and confidential assurances of His Majesty's sympathy, any advances or proposals should come from King Malletoa pointing to such an alliance between Hawaii and Samoa as would give to the former a right to speak authoritatively to foreign powers on behalf of the independence of Samoa, you are to express your belief that such an alliance or confederation of the two countries, if made close enough to render them but one state in their relations to foreign powers, will meet with acceptance here, and you will please encourage the Government of Samoa to make such proposition directly to H. M. through you or by an envoy from King Malletoa, and you are also at liberty to do all in your power to assist in formulating such a proposition privately, but not officially." The question of the extent of the rebellion was one of the utmost importance, and Bush was advised to devote much attention and some portion of the funds of the mission to its unravelment. It was suggested that he might act as a peacemaker. This whole question was treated with the skill of a master hand. It was indeed a subject which required delicate treatment both in the instructions and on the spot. For it was well known that Germany was behind Tamasese, and it would not do to offend so great a power by inquiring into her official conduct. On the other hand, such inquiry must not give rise to suspicion on Malletoa's part "that the friendly and outspoken recognition which King Kalakaua has given him is in the slightest degree hesitating or insincere."

Bush's further course was to depend on the result of the Samoan mission.

His instructions were, it will be seen, well framed for the purpose he had in view, and certainly beyond criticism in temper and tone.

### Gibson Wants a Gunboat.

Gibson had wisely dispatched his envoy before the gathering storm clouds burst, and meanwhile he was conducting negotiations for the purchase of a vessel to follow him. It appears that it was hoped such a vessel might be obtained as a gift. On the 19th of January, 1887, Gibson writes to Hoffnug, Charge at London, that H. M. had written to Lord Charles Beresford proposing the purchase of a British gunboat of the Satellite class, "a hope is entertained that His Lordship and other members of the British Admiralty may see in the royal request an opportunity to assist the Government of Hawaii with a serviceable vessel at a nominal cost, or as a gift to His Hawaiian Majesty." A month later Gibson notifies Bush of the purchase of the "Explorer," to be fitted out as a training ship for the Reformatory School boys, to carry six guns and two Gatling guns. Her establishment was to consist of 63 officers and men. On the same date Gibson also writes that H. M. proposes to send a church and school house to Samoa, and a Hawaiian teacher and preacher. The United States Minister at Honolulu was informed that the total expense of the vessel when ready for sea, including the original cost, \$20,000, would amount to \$35,000. As a matter of fact, this 170-ton vessel cost \$50,000 before she got out of port.

### Bush in With Malletoa.

On his arrival at Apia, Bush proceeded energetically to his task, and was able to report officially a cordial reception by Malletoa, and soon after "even his willingness to favorably consider a plan for confederation with material assistance to King Malletoa, if such plan seemed desirable to the Samoans." Privately Bush writes to his sovereign in a way that casts an interesting sidelight on the negotiations. Under date of Jan. 27, 1887, he writes:

"A week after we had removed into our new quarters, we had the honor of entertaining H. M. Malletoa and his cabinet and officials. This affair was, under the circumstances, a success, although as Your Majesty is fully aware from your own experience abroad, expensive. After our menu had been disposed of, we settled down to wine and speeches, and I pointed out the advantages of confederation, and I ventured to put forward that I firmly believed Your Majesty's Government could be induced to assist him pecuniarily with a salary of \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year. These negotiations were brought to a successful conclusion on the 17th of February and the treaty was ratified and proclaimed at Honolulu on the 21st of March.

### Malletoa Brings Himself.

By this treaty Malletoa freely and voluntarily bound himself "to enter into a political confederation with H. M. Kalakaua," etc. The ratification by Kalakaua followed the same language, but with this saving clause, "subject to the negotiations which H. M. Malletoa may be under to those foreign powers with which he and the people of Samoa and the government thereof have at this time any friendly relations, enjoying and promising our royal word," etc.

Copies of the document was forwarded to Carter at Washington for the information of the United States and of Germany. He was instructed to announce that Longa and the Hervey Islands and the Gilbert Islands would be invited to join the proposed confederation. The saving clause in the treaty was asserted, doubtless because of intimations that could not be misunderstood.

Many had signified that she would tolerate no interference by Hawaii in Samoa. Thus two months before the departure of the Kaimiloa, the mission to Samoa had practically collapsed.

Nevertheless, Gibson went ahead, addressing through Carter the Treaty Powers on the subject. Bismarck did not conceal that he regarded the Hawaiian action as one of impertinence. Lord Salisbury, who would gladly have been rid of the whole question, continued complaisant to Germany, and even though this must lead to German annexation. As for Bayard, he could do nothing else than accept Germany's benevolent assurances, and profess at least, to hope for the security of Samoan independence through the co-operation then undertaken by the three powers, and therefore politely to discourage the mission of Bush and the "Kaimiloa."

It is a strange fact of Hawaiian history that the one great power with which Hawaii has ever been at peace at home and by which she has never been threatened or molested, although the commercial interests of the citizens of that Power are scarcely second to any in the Islands, should have made the Samoan mission almost a "casus belli." Stevenson aptly described the German attitude: "The Germans looked on from the first with natural irritation that a Power of the powerlessness of Hawaii should thus profit by its undeniable footing in the family of nations, and send embassies and make believe to have a navy and bark and snap at the heels of the great German Empire."

It is not too much to say that so seriously did the Germans regard the Hawaiian action that only the suspicion that in some way the United States was really involved in the mission, prevented the German captain from blowing the "Kaimiloa" out of the water. And it is probable that this is what would have actually happened at the time of the declaration of war against Malletoa had the "Kaimiloa" been still at Apia. For in Bismarck's dispatch in which he instructs the German Minister at Washington to notify Bayard of the intended action against Malletoa, he makes the threat distinctly. After ascribing to the "unauthorized intermeddling of the Hawaiian Government the disturbed condition of affairs in Samoa, Bismarck goes on to say: "In case Hawaii, whose King acts according to financial principles which it is not desirable to extend to Samoa, should try to interfere in favor of Malletoa, the King of the Sandwich Islands would thereby enter into a state of war with us."

### German Hostility Apparent.

By the middle of April, German hostility was made painfully apparent. On April 16th Gibson writes Bush: "Germany does recognize Tamasese as equal in authority to Malletoa," and on the 7th of May to Carter: "I have just seen a copy of a dispatch addressed by the German Foreign Minister to Lord Salisbury expressing the hope that the Government of Her Majesty will not consent that Hawaii take part in the proposed conference at Washington," and to Bush to the same effect.

Still undaunted, Gibson on this same date attempts a stout reply to the objections put forward by Bayard. He details the expenses attaching to the trip of the Kaimiloa and then, appealing to sentiment—in which appeals he was an adept—adds "she starts out on a mission of mercy to look after the crew of the General Siegel (an American ship wrecked on French Frigate Shoals).

At about this time Bush was supplanted by Henry F. Poor, the Secretary of the Legation.

In this summary removal I have always believed that His Royal Master made something of a scapegoat of Bush. Certainly, Bush had carried out instructions faithfully; he had secured the agreement for confederation; he had reported fully and accurately on the questions into which he was directed to inquire, and in whatever colors his conduct, or that of the mission, had been painted, there was assuredly nothing in this which his Sovereign would have himself deemed reprehensible had he been personally present. The chief factor in securing Bush's recall was a letter written by a half-caste, which was proved to be forged. Another foreigner whose presence in Samoa has been a standing cause of native dissension was also enlisted against Bush. That both these men were instrumental in bringing about Bush's downfall should certainly count for much in the latter's favor.

### "Kaimiloa" a Disgrace.

Whatever may be said to the credit of Bush and his successor, whose reports on Samoa are really most excellent, there is little to be said for the career of the "Kaimiloa" herself. There was not lacking in this a single element of the opera bouffe. The mission was foredoomed to failure before she started, and orders for her return awaited at Apia her arrival. In Poor's final report he writes that at first she produced a good impression, but that things soon changed and she became a disgrace to her flag. He praises the conduct of the Reform School boys, but with a few exceptions the marines and white sailors behaved badly. The ship was in a continued state of insubordination, and Jackson, the captain, was unfit to command, and Poor was forced to appoint a sailing master. Her sailing orders were given her the 23d of July, but not until the 8th of August did she finally clear out of Apia. She was ordered to proceed directly to Honolulu, but went instead to Pago-Pago harbor, where she remained while her crew bartered muskets for pigs and the captain her per service to the chief of the bay for similar considerations. She finally reached Honolulu on the 23d of September, thirty-two days on the way.

Malletoa had intended coming on the Kaimiloa to Honolulu, but the change of Ministry forbade. So the Sovereigns of the proposed confederations never met. The net gain to Malletoa was a uniform and cocked hat and the decoration of the Star of Oceania, an order which will rank in history with the order of Acropolis, founded by St. Julien for a similar purpose, of which the sovereign was Kamehameha III. The church and school house, the carriages and horses never materialized. But Malletoa had no occasion to mourn these. Rather might he congratulate himself that the solicitous attentions of his brother monarch had not cost him his country, and even his life.

## DECISION FOR ROOKE Wins His Suit in the Supreme Court.

## QUEEN EMMA RESIDENCE

Lengthy Opinion Rendered Yesterday by Justice Frear in Important Case.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A part of the Queen's Hospital premises, "Queen Emma Residence," and all other property which has been in litigation in the local courts for sometime past are decreed by the Supreme Court of Hawaii to be the property of C. K. C. Rooke, usually known as Captain Rooke, the nephew of T. C. B. Rooke, the devisee of the lands in question. The case which has been one of the most prominent in the Courts was commenced at the November Term, 1897, before Alfred Carter, then First Judge of the Circuit Court, wherein C. K. C. Rooke commenced action to quiet title against the Queen's Hospital, "a corporation; Chas. R. Bishop, S. M. Damon, C. M. Hyde, J. O. Carter and W. F. Allen, Trustees under the Will of Bernice P. Bishop." The plaintiff claimed he was entitled in fee simple to all of the lands, testaments and hereditaments which were described as the "French Hotel Premises," at the corner of Hotel and Queen streets, the "Queen Emma Residence," corner Nuuanu and Beretania streets, the land situated at Honoukahu, the land known as Niolapa, in Nuuanu valley, land at Puunui, Honolulu, property in Nuuanu valley known as Yacouli.

Judge Frear rendered the opinion of the Supreme Court, which was also signed by Justice Whiting, and Judge Stanley of the Circuit Court in place of Chief Justice Judd. The opinion is one of the most lengthy documents of the kind ever filed, and covers thirty-seven pages of typewriting. The subject is treated in an exhaustive manner, and the history of the case is traced minutely from the filing of the will of T. C. B. Rooke, the testator, until the action was brought into the Courts.

In the syllabus Justice Frear says: "At common law, including the laws of the State of Hawaii, Emma (Queen Emma) would take an estate tail, in which case C. K. C. Rooke would take a vested remainder; but (2) Estates tail cannot exist in these islands."

"(3) At common law, before the statute donis, Emma would take a fee simple conditional, in which case C. K. C. Rooke would take by way of remainder, if a remainder could be limited on a fee simple conditional, and if not, he would take by way of executory devise, the words 'without leaving issue' imparting a definite failure of issue and perhaps even if they failed to indicate failure of issue, and if not, the heirs general of the testator would take the possibility of reverter; but

"(4) Fee simple conditional cannot exist in these islands."

"(5) Under Hawaiian law, Emma would take either (a) a fee simple or (b) a life estate with (1) a vested remainder in the Prince or (2) alternate contingent remainders in the Prince and C. K. C. Rooke."

It is stated that the will of T. C. B. Rooke was dated Feb. 23, 1852. Emma married King Kamehameha IV., June 2, 1855, and gave birth to the Prince, Kihiko, May 20, 1858. The testator made a codicil, changing one of the executors, May 23, 1858, and died November 22, 1858. Grace Kamehameha Rooke (wife of T. C. B. Rooke) died soon after. The Prince died in 1862, the King in 1863, and Emma in 1885.

Under the will of the testator he bequeathed all his real and personal estate to Emma, and Emma, his wife, used and enjoyed by her during the term of her natural life, and from and immediately after her decease he gave and devised the same to his adopted daughter, Emma, to be used and enjoyed by her during her natural life, and her children forever. But in case of her dying before the testator, or not leaving any issue, he then bequeathed the property as above to his nephew and godson, Creswell Charles Keanee Rooke, and his heirs forever.

Justice Frear states further in his syllabus: "In either case the words 'without leaving any issue' must be read in their natural sense, meaning 'without leaving any issue surviving,' and not in either of their artificial senses, meaning 'without leaving any issue or importing an indefinite failure of issue."

"In either case the word 'or' must be read in its natural sense and not as 'and.'"

The concluding paragraph gives the final result of his opinion as to who is entitled to the property in question, as follows:

"In either case, therefore, upon the death of Emma, without leaving issue surviving her, C. K. C. Rooke became entitled in fee simple in possession, by way of executory devise or remainder as the case might be."

The exceptions to the order of the Circuit Judge overruling the demurrers in the first and sustaining the demurrers in the second of the cases which have been tried before the Supreme Court, are overruled, and the cases are remitted to the Circuit Court for such further proceedings as may be proper.

Maroon & Sullivan for C. K. C. Rooke. A. S. Hartwell, Robertson & Wilder, W. R. Castle and P. L. Weaver for the Queen's Hospital. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan and H. Holmes for the trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop.

### Sugar on Hawaii.

Onomea Sugar Co., 13,000 bags; Pepeekeo Sugar Co., 5,000; Honoumou Plantation, 10,000; H. A. K., 19,000; L. S. Co., 15,000; O. K. P., 7,000; Kukalau, 9,500; Paunahu, 5,000; Honokaa, 21,000; Kukuhale, 5,000; Punahou, 25,000; Honuapo, 13,000; Wainaku, 9,000; Waiakae, 7,000; H. P. S. M. Co., 1,400; total 164,900.

### AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for group and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## CHANGE IN TARIFF

SIXTY DAYS AFTER the Hawaiian Territorial bill is passed the duty on European China and Crockeryware will be from 55 to 60 per cent higher—55 per cent on White and 60 per cent on Decorated.

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NOW IS YOUR TIME to purchase what you want in this line before prices are advanced.

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WE WILL have a special sale for the next thirty days, commencing April 28th.

THE REDUCTION will be 33 1-3 per cent. Our assortment is very complete.

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RICH CUT GLASS, for the next thirty days at a 25 per cent reduction.

ALL OF OUR GOODS are marked in plain figures and the old prices remain with the new.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores, of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a rare specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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## OUR SATURDAY SERMON.

The idea of denominational union which the Rev. Dr. Hills of Brooklyn has lately expressed, rests on the postulate that it is better to have one flourishing Christian church in a given community than five or six struggling ones. Owing to the multiplication of churches in small towns of the United States the cause of religion is at a lower ebb than it ought to be. The statement may seem paradoxical but a few words will serve to make the meaning clear.

The village of T in the state of New Jersey has one thousand inhabitants with a tributary population in the township of one thousand more. In other words T is the average country town in the Eastern States. The proportion of Protestant church members or attendants is about thirty per cent or 600 in all, making a few more than 100 heads of families. There is a Congregational church, brick-built and commodious, and a Methodist, Baptist, Free-Will Baptist and Episcopal church built of wood, but fairly spacious and well-furnished. Of course there is a Catholic church but that is not to be reckoned as a factor in denominational union. Five churches call for support from 600 people who are mainly farmers, small tradesmen and village professional men and mechanics. As living is cheap in New Jersey and rural incomes small, it is a prosperous man who has \$1000 to his credit at the end of the year. The average cash receipts of the people, men, women and children counted, may be \$200 per capita.

This little community charges itself with the support of five ministers as well as with the incidental expenses of the churches where those ministers preach. A sexton for each church edifice is employed and there are bills for insurance, repairs, lighting and heat to be met. Obviously the pay of the ministers must be much less than a good mechanic can earn at his trade, yet after paying him and meeting the other fixed charges, little or nothing is left for home missions, foreign missions or for other special work for the propagation of the gospel.

But this is not all the difficulty. Ministers who can get nothing better than hand-to-mouth charges in little villages are not likely to be efficient in their work. They may be either drones, dullards or men of mistaken vocation. Their sermons do not draw, their advice is not respected, their missionary work is meagre in results. Most of the time they preach to an array of empty benches. Under their lax oversight the religious feeling in the community dies away and people attend church perfunctorily. In the long run the younger men do not attend church at all. The village of T, in the earlier day when it had one church and few secular distractions, was very religious. Now it is slowly lapsing into a kind of stupid materialism. Late-ly we heard that one of the churches was to close its doors.

Now if these villages had kept united in one church, and made it like the one which, for so many years, kept spiritual things alive and active in Honolulu, might not the little place have kept up its interest in evangelical religion and become a power for good in all the country around? A church with 600 members could employ an active, eloquent, zealous clergyman; could support Y. M. C. A. activities on a small scale; maintain a circulating library and keep open a place where young men could go in the evening and find the warmth and cheer of the village tavern without the strong drink and evil company. It is an unanswerable proposition that the Christian religion would be better off in T with the one church managed and supported in that way than it now is with five churches hardly supported at all.

What would be lost? Nothing but sectarianism—mere quibbles of theologians, most of whom are long dead and gone to a place where they have learned, let us hope, how little sectarianism amounts to in getting rewards for the Christian life.

The Roman Catholic church shows what union and concerted work will do. Besides that imperial body with its members working as one army the world over there is nothing comparable in the domain of Protestantism. The nearest force we have to it is the Salvation Army, the force that is weakest and farthest from the goal is that which keeps aloof most jealously from other Christian bodies because of some petty bickering of creed. And so we say in the words of Dr. Hills: "The time has fully come for the cooperation, cessation of hostilities and sympathy. The very words—unity and peace—ought to have no place in the vocabulary of men who represent great denominations. Imagine the twelve Disciples discussing comity and agreeing not to encroach upon each other's territory. There was a positive union."

## DEMOCRACY THE FOE OF HAWAII.

Contemporaries who are not sure but the attractions of Democracy may yet overcome their Roman fortune, take issue with the Advertiser on the point that a Hawaiian-American of intelligence and property has no business in the Democratic ranks. They do not, however, convince us or the public that the point is ill-taken. One of these special pleaders merely declaims against the "Dole Republicans," while the other rests upon the specious argument that because Democrats joined in the local fight for annexation, the Democratic party may be trusted. On that plea it would have been safe for the Union, in the darkest days of the Civil War, to accept the Democratic war-a-failure-play form, with all the disaster it implied, just because there were Democrats fighting at the front to save the common government. The point is not that local Democrats were for annexation while their party in the United States was arrayed against it, but that the policy of the National Democracy, which they are now asked to support, is inimical to the welfare of Hawaii, and thereby to themselves as residents or investors here. No man who cares for Hawaii can afford to be a Democrat, every man who has its best interests at heart can easily find reasons why he should be a Republican.

It needs no long argument to show that if anything should happen to sugar, reducing its price, the prosperity of every man in the Hawaiian Islands, laborer, artisan, merchant, professional man and capitalist alike, would be cut down. By grace of the Republican party, Hawaiian sugar has free access to the American market, and so long as foreign sugar is not allowed to enter on equal terms with it, all may be well. But once throw down the tariff bars, enabling the United States to import sugar free of duty from every land capable of producing it, and the Hawaiian sugar revenues will be cut in twain. To throw down those bars is one of the great, historic aims of the Democratic party. It believes in free trade or in the nearest possible approximation to it. Especially does it believe in the free entrance of sugar, because it is a staple provision. Hence, for a Hawaiian-American to be a Democrat is to support a measure which will do him the greatest possible harm.

Next to a steady and profitable market for its chief commodity, Hawaii wants safety for its corporations. This is a country which is only developed by combinations of capital; nearly every person here who has money to invest owns shares of corporation stock, or hopes to do so. Now, the Democratic party, for the sake of making votes among the thoughtless and prejudiced, groups all corporations under the general term of trusts, and then proceeds to attack trusts with all its ingenuity of political warfare. Inevitably, if the Democratic party should get control of all branches of the Government, it would begin a legislative war on corporations, and by that means and the imposition of free trade as well, do them serious harm. We should suffer with the rest.

In the third place, Hawaii wants a steady influx of American capital, and can count upon it while the McKinley times last. When the Cleveland Democracy was in power we did not get much. Indeed, there was not much in sight anywhere, and the times were harder in the United States than they had been since 1857, when the Democracy was to blame for a panic that wrecked the retail trade of the nation. Capital, which is the most timid of commodities, hid away during Cleveland's time, and if Bryan had been elected in 1896 it would be out of sight yet. Bryanism is, in fact, a greater menace to capital than Clevelandism; for while it believes in free trade—Bryan having voted in Congress for the Wilson bill—it also believes in a depreciated currency. Silver at 16 to 1 would cause every capitalist of the United States to hoard his money; he would not invest a penny in Mainland or Island securities. Obviously he could not afford to, as money put in at one value might have to be taken out at a value greatly reduced. It follows, therefore, that a voice for Bryan or for the Democracy is a voice in favor of cutting off the investment money which, under Republican rule at Washington, comes here from over the sea.

To sum up the whole case, Republicanism means for Hawaii a protected and lucrative sugar market; Democracy means an unprotected and depreciated sugar market. Again, Republicanism means fair play for the collective as well as the single investor, and Democracy a political attack on corporate safeguards. Finally, Republicanism stands for that safe financial policy which keeps business good and money circulating, while the Democracy is committed to rash and senseless experiments.

There, then, is the whole case, and it leads back to the as yet unanswered query: "How can a Hawaiian-American, of intelligence and property, afford to be a Democrat?"

Nobody doubts the personal integrity of most of the men who are about to organize the Democratic party here, but the collective wisdom of people who think a free trade, depreciated money and anti-corporation policy good for Hawaii is certainly open to debate.

Col. Curtis Iaukea is too persuasive a native Republican to be permitted to waste his time in a hotel. Colonel Iaukea's place, just now, is among the active field organizers of a Hawaiian Republican party. No man has more influence on the stump among the natives, nor uses it more wisely and unselfishly.

The Republican party of Hawaii will not have much influence on national affairs but if it gets a chance to give these Islands good government and lives up to it, there will be no question of its public usefulness. Upon the administrative record made by Republicanism the future of Statehood will largely depend.

Is there any particular reason why capitalists here should not buy or build an American steamship, or two or three of them, and establish a ferry to the Coast? Why not connect with San Diego and Los Angeles and exchange traffic with the Santa Fe? Or why not enter San Francisco? There is going to be no end of business.

The Democracy is beginning to assert the idea of white man's government. It is even proposed to rescind the Fifteenth Amendment. Should the plot succeed, the Democracy would next turn its attention to other dark races that enjoy the American suffrage. The only electoral safety for such voters is in continued Republican supremacy.

Progress has its penalties, and all will regret that Dr. McGrew's historic homestead is to disappear to make room for a modern business or hotel structure. One would prefer to have them both. For many long years Dr. McGrew's place was the center of Honolulu's most generous and cordial hospitality, and its obliteration will remove a cherished landmark.

The Star's list of prominent Democrats needs revision. We think it doubtful that Prof. M. M. Scott has Charles B. Wilson he lately published a paper saying he is a British subject, and that the interests of Hawaii require the election of Mr. McKinley to that effect. There are not a few of former Democratic sympathizers who, like P. C. Jones, have been converted to that effect. Many names of prominent Democrats will be missing when the lists of the faithful at Wednesday night's rally are made up.

The Hilo Tribune's inside advices from Washington about the Governorship were so far inside that they never had a chance to peep out and see what was going on.

Admiral Dewey in striving for the Presidency has lost his triumphal arch. There was a good chance that New York would build it up to the time he announced himself as a candidate, but now the inflow of subscriptions has ceased and the money collected will be returned. Incidentally the glory of the arch is not all Dewey sacrificed, inasmuch as he lost the admiration of the people as well.

The coming cable should be the means of bringing in a class of rich winter residents who have staid away hitherto because they could not keep in touch with the market. Southern California and Florida have many such people and count them as highly productive assets. No doubt Hawaii, with its tropical attractions, will get hundreds of them once the problem of electric communication has been solved.

The Advertiser has a letter from Hawaii, signed "Kau," arguing against Prohibition for these Islands. The writer had not heard, apparently, that the Prohibition clause was stricken from the Cullom bill. Such action having been taken and local option granted, our correspondent, who writes intelligently on the subject, will doubtless see that there is no reason to continue the argument and will permit us to withhold his brief.

The cutting-off of the British and Japanese passenger, freight and mail steamers between here and the California Coast will be of much advantage to the Canadian-Australian liners. As the trips of these vessels are made between an American and foreign port and not between American ports exclusively, they can fetch and carry without hindrance. We should not be surprised to see big travel between Honolulu and Vancouver for some time to come.

Whenever there is a rose fete or any special celebration at a Pacific coast port the Government accedes to a request for a war ship or a squadron, the presence of which adds pomp and dignity to the occasion. It is quite possible that, by telegraphic request for a vessel to take part in Territorial Day ceremonies, we sent from San Francisco on the arrival there of the next Honolulu steamer we might get the Adams or even the Iowa. The suggestion made to whomsoever it may concern and it ought to concern somebody right away.

## HONOLULU REAL ESTATE.

The history of real estate booms in the western part of the Mainland might profitably be studied by land-holders in Honolulu now that this city hopes to have a new visitation of progress. It is easy to start a boom in the right place and sometimes in the wrong place, but the point we want to emphasize is that it is also easy, in the best of places, to bring a boom to a sudden and disastrous end.

Mr. Desky struck a keynote when he expressed the hope that property-owners would not put their prices so high that none but rich men could touch them. High figures per front foot kill booms as surely as reasonable figures encourage them. People seek land, whether for speculation or investment, in the hope that it will increase in value. If that hope is dashed by appraisements which create fear that the selling value of the land must sink to a normal level, then there will be no buying. It was greed that killed the Southern California boom in 1887. Prices were forced up and up until they stood above those of San Francisco. A corner lot in a suburban addition to San Diego, twenty miles from the bay, cost five times more than a corner lot in the Park additions to San Francisco where the city was sure to spread. People of common sense would not buy sand and sage brush on such terms and as a result San Diego's additions and soon its inside property became a drug on the market. The collapse occurred on January 1, 1888, the general pay day, and the lost boom has never come back. It might have done so after the process of liquidation was complete if the people had been willing to accept fair prices for their land. But they had tasted blood and wanted more. Every rumor, however baseless, of coming railroads or steamships kept the eager land-holders from letting go until the absurd spectacle was presented of men who could not easily pay their living expenses claiming to own a quarter of a million dollars' worth of realty. Now, twelve years later, land values are coming down to a point where another boom may be reasonably looked for.

Here in Honolulu as a result of the boom the plague interrupted, land values are getting near the danger point and if that point is once reached and held, the real estate business will fall into a state of suspended animation. It ought to be clearly understood by property-owners that no one will pay as much for real estate, especially residence realty, in Honolulu as is asked in San Francisco. The reason is that San Francisco, as the market place of an empire which includes eight States and Territories and as the central Pacific Coast port for the whole United States, is bound to be an enormous city. It now has nearly 400,000 people and a suburban population of 100,000. Honolulu, on the other hand has a chance to become a place of dignified size but surely not a San Francisco or a Hongkong. There is not enough land behind it to support metropolitan pretensions. So if we try to put on metropolitan airs and mark realty up to the top of the column we shall merely create a laugh at our expense and more than that, drive away people whose aid is needed to enable Honolulu to realize its natural destiny.

In other words new people will come here to settle if they are given a chance to make something but they will not come to be sheared. They have learned by observation of Western booms or by sad experience in them, what it means to buy property and have it deprecate or become unsalable, and they are likely to learn the basis of values very soon. It is not enough to tell them that stable government and electric touch with the Mainland market will support extravagant values, for if it did not do so in San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco, it will not do so here. But these things will surely aid in maintaining fair values and it is for fairness that we appeal. It is not necessary to particularize. Let any man figure what his land cost him, how much profit on its sale would be reasonable and what the land is likely to be worth when rapid transit puts tracts which are far out in the country within thirty minutes' ride of the post office and when Government land comes into the market—let him consider these things impartially and he can get up a bill of particulars for himself.

The post of Secretary of the Territory should go to a native Hawaiian of the type of Samuel Parker. Such a choice would be for the good of the Republican party, and in other respects desirable. It is not certain that any appointment has been decided upon, and there may yet be a chance to induce the President to consider Mr. Parker's name.

Mr. Sewall's paper on Samoa has special historical value owing to the author's intimate relations with the politics and commerce of that group. Mr. Sewall, as our readers remember, was Consul General at Apia during an important period of Samoan development, and has been a close observer since of the affairs of our insular neighbor to the south. His treatise, which we print in full, is made of special interest locally by its chapter on Kalakaua's dream of Pacific empire.

## "Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyse the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Eczema—"My mother's face, hands and feet were terribly swollen with eczema. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla at the druggist's suggestion and it all disappeared. I recommend it to my parishioners." Rev. E. E. Jenkins, 407 Governor Street, Evansville, Ind.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills: the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## NEED NOT FEAR

## No Danger to City From Small-Pox.

## Very Suspicious Case Taken to Quarantine Island From Transport Solace.

There is a case of smallpox on Quarantine Island.

The patient was removed from the United States Navy transport Solace yesterday morning, where he had been sick for the last four or five days. He was a member of the band on the transport and first complained of being unwell a couple of days before the Solace arrived in this port.

When the Solace came here last week Dr. Wood boarded her and found this one man, who was the only one in the hospital. He examined him and diagnosed his disease as chickenpox. There was just enough uncertainty in the doctor's mind, however, as to the nature of the malady, to warrant his placing the Solace in quarantine. The vessel was accordingly kept away from the dock for about twenty-four hours, when it was decided that the case was no longer suspicious, and the quarantine was raised.

Since then, however, the sickness developed surer signs. From the very first the sick man was kept by himself in the hospital of the Solace.

Yesterday morning Dr. Carmichael examined the man on board the transport and came to the conclusion that the case was of a serious enough nature to be left here. He tried to get Dr. Wood but failed to find him just at that moment, and so he sent for Dr. Garvin, executive officer of the Board of Health, and a consultation was held. The result of this consultation was that the case was deemed suspicious and the patient was transferred from the vessel to Quarantine Island.

Last night Dr. Wood and Dr. Carmichael held a consultation in the matter. Dr. Wood had not seen the case since the arrival of the Solace. Dr. Carmichael said that he considered the case one of very grave suspicion, and while it has not been officially announced as a case of smallpox, it is learned on good authority that that is the nature of the disease.

The doctors say that there is no cause for alarm. The man has been strictly quarantined from the beginning of his illness and is now on Quarantine Island, where many other cases of smallpox have been isolated from time to time taken from different ships passing through.

There is absolutely no danger to the city, although men from the Solace have been back and forth between the ship and the shore.

The last case of smallpox quarantined on the island was hardly six months ago and was that of a Chinaman from a passing vessel.

The Solace got away for Manila yesterday. Dr. Wood will visit the sick man this morning.

## OTIS ON THE HANCOCK.

## Major General Will Return on That Transport Soon.

It had been the intention of Major General Otis to return to the United States on the next trip of the transport Hancock, which is scheduled to leave Manila about the first of June. Wishing to see the troops well established in rainy-season camps prior to his departure, General Otis has decided not to leave Manila before July 1, at which date it is his intention to turn over his command to General MacArthur and return to the United States for a temporary leave of absence until October 1, at the latter date he will again go to the Philippine Islands and resume control of affairs there. The administration of General Otis in the Philippines has been so satisfactory to the President and his advisers that they all requested that he be given a short rest with friends in this country, and then return to Manila. This relief from the arduous duties falling upon the commanding officer of the army in the Philippine Islands is admitted to be deserved, and the administration is glad to offer it to General Otis.

He will return to Manila a full major general in the regular service. During the absence of General Otis from Manila the senior officer left in the Philippines will be General MacArthur, who was recently assigned to the command of the division of Northern Luzon. It is not contemplated in the War Department that this officer will even temporarily relinquish his command if this division, but will simply take upon his shoulders the additional duties of the command of the entire division of the Pacific. Gen. Otis leaves his duties in capable hands, and as it is not expected that there will be any extensive campaigning during the rainy season, no fear is felt but that Gen. MacArthur will be able to successfully handle the commands of both the grand division and the sub-division of Northern Luzon.

## REIS AND CAMACHO APPEAR IN COURT

## Threats Against Portuguese Representative Told of Before Judge Wilcox.

Accused of trying to assassinate Portuguese Consul Canavaro by means of a bomb exploded under his window on the morning of May 4th, A. C. Reis and Luiz C. Camacho, the two suspected Portuguese, were brought before Judge Wilcox in the District Court yesterday morning for trial.

Both men have been under arrest for more than a week during which time the police have been active in looking up evidence against them. While the examination of witnesses was in progress the two men were stolid of countenance and betrayed no symptoms of being ill at ease, although many of the statements attributed to them were of the most damaging nature.

Reis on many occasions is said to have declared hostility to Canavaro.

The first witness on the stand for the prosecution was an ex-police officer, a Portuguese, who testified that one day in December last, during the quarantine, he was in the guitar shop of a man named Dias. Reis was there at the time and soon got to talking about certain troubles he alleged he was having with Mr. Dillingham over a suit which was lost to Reis in the Courts, and he blamed Senhor Canavaro for not helping him win. Reis became more and more excited over the story of his wrongs and finally began to abuse Mr. Canavaro. Finally he said: "Never mind, I'll get even with him if I have to spend the rest of my life in jail." He continued talking of the Consul in this manner, but the witness at that time did not believe that the threat was anything more than a talkative one, and did not dream that it would be put into effect. The witness did not think that Reis was under the influence of liquor at the time, but was very angry. He had not heard Camacho say anything against the Consul.

Dias, the proprietor of the guitar shop, testified to having been present when the conversation occurred. Reis had talked continually about Dillingham and the attitude of the Portuguese Consul, who had not done anything to assist him. He was angry with Canavaro and said he would get his revenge. As to how this revenge was to be reached he did not explain. Dias did not think it worth while to go and warn the Consul, as he did not believe the man really meant any harm.

Deputy Sheriff Fernandez of Ewa gave some very important testimony regarding Reis' actions and talk the day before the bomb explosion, which had been overheard by him. He had heard some threats made on account of Canavaro's failure to sustain Reis in the suit against Dillingham. As far back as November Reis had related a woeful story to him, and his threats against Canavaro were then numerous. He said the Consul ought to be gotten rid of, and had stated that he had written to the home government asking for Canavaro's recall.

As to the phrase "gotten rid of," Fernandez stated he thought it was not so much getting the Consul out of his position and it was to utterly destroy him. He had heard Reis say he would send the Consul to ———. Reis admitted having written letters to Canavaro upbraiding him for lack of official assistance to him when he was in trouble. The day before the attempted assassination he had heard Reis give vent to further threats of a similar nature. At Ewa Reis talked of an assault and battery case among some Portuguese which the Consul attended, and he had said that Canavaro sat there like a fool and did not offer to try and help the Portuguese which he should have done.

Reis, according to Fernandez' testimony, came to Honolulu on Tuesday, the day after the raising of the quarantine, and returned to Ewa on Wednesday, and then he came up to the city again the following day. On the morning of the explosion it came to Fernandez' mind as soon as he heard the news, that Reis was the guilty man, because of the threatening conversations which he had heard.

Senhor Canavaro next took the stand and testified that he had been warned repeatedly against both of the prisoners, and he believed that his life was constantly in danger. Not only had he received warnings from his friends, but anonymous letters had reached him to beware of Reis and Camacho. He told a long story of the case which Reis had against Dillingham, and of the importunities of Reis to have him carry it through the Courts. The Consul had explained time and time again to Reis that as an official he could have nothing to do with the case in Court. He had gotten a lawyer to take the case, had many interviews with Dillingham at the request of Reis, yet the latter took every means to abuse him for not doing anything for him. He thought the man was worrying himself to death over the matter.

One of the warnings which came to the Consul was, "Look out for the men of Ewa." One was an anonymous letter containing the same statement. For the last two years he had heard the men acted abominably toward him in their conversation and used all manner of vile epithets.

"Are you in fear that these men have intended to do you a personal injury?" inquired the Marshal.

"Yes, I am," replied the Consul with warmth. "After the explosion my opinion as to the author of the attempt on my life, was directed at once to these two men," (pointing to Reis and Camacho).

Several other witnesses were placed on the stand during the afternoon session, one of them being a man named Souza, a storekeeper on Punchbowl street. On the night of the explosion the men, who had previously slept at his house, were not there, but had slept in a vacant house on Miller street.

Officer Frank Ferreira had arrested Camacho, who had stated at the time that he did not know where Reis was the night before, or the night of the explosion.

The case was adjourned over until this morning, when it will be taken up after the usual morning police grist is finished.



# GLIMPSES OF CATHAY

## What is Doing in the Orient.

### OFF FOR THE MANEUVERS

#### Incidents Grave and Gay That Make Up Japan's Picturesque Ways of Living.

The only business which is profitable in Seoul is said to be money-lending, owing to the fact that interest stands very high. It is at least 40 per cent a year, and those who are astute enough can get as much as 120 per cent. And yet we are told that only 30,000 yen will be sufficient for the whole city, inhabited as it is by more than 300,000 inhabitants, showing how primitive is the state of business there. Side by side with this high rate of interest, there is another thing which interferes equally with the development of business; that is, ginseng transactions. This business is attended with great risks, but can bring, when successful, a profit of even three-fold the principal, and this in one season. The unsteady value of Korean coins must also be regarded as supplying another factor. The value is constantly fluctuating, not only daily but even hourly, the standard of comparison being Japanese silver yen, which may properly be considered as Korea's currency. So singularly sensitive is the relationship between the two that whenever, say, 100,000 yen of the subsidiary coins are withdrawn from or produced on the market, the price of the principal coins goes up at once. If one possesses 30,000 yen in Korean coins he can practically control the market. A Japanese contractor who undertakes a piece of work for the Korean Government and receives the payment in coins, is in imminent danger of incurring serious loss unless he promptly gets the coins exchanged for silver yen. In general the premium on the silver yen does not fall below 15 per cent, but this frequently rises to as much as 40 per cent.

There are already in Seoul three Russian missionaries, and they have established a temporary church in the premises of the Russian Legation. The other day all the Korean dignitaries were invited to a banquet held to commemorate the opening of the church, and on the 12th inst., through the services of Mr. Taylor, the three Russian gentlemen were received in audience by the Emperor. The church has already made a large number of converts.

The newly started Meiji News Agency supplies us with a queer piece of news in regard to the island of Uliong, Korea, the lease of which by Russia occasioned much talk last year. The report is to the effect that Russia obtained the privilege of felling the trees growing in the island by paying the Korean Government the sum of 100,000 yen. The Korean Court, the privilege to extend for thirty years. Russia has discovered, as a result of a thorough inspection and survey of the island that owing chiefly to the inaccessibility of the coast, the privilege is not worth retaining, so that she is now desirous to part with it for a sum of 250,000 yen. But the island being entirely useless from a strategic point of view, those who are in a position to speak with something like authority on the subject are of opinion that if any Japanese should be inclined to purchase the privilege he must regard the transaction purely as a matter of business, and that if he should pay for the privilege more than the sum given by Russia, he would in fact be giving away money.

At the funeral of a certain Mr. Takeda of Oita prefecture, died a short time ago and while the funeral preparations were going on a terrific thunderstorm occurred, in the course of which a stroke of lightning struck and set on fire a pile of fuel outside the sorrow-stricken house. The flames thus started threatened to leap into the house itself, but were extinguished just in time by the efforts of the assembled mourners and sympathizers. The confusion engendered was naturally very great, but after order had been restored and while the priest was proceeding to administer the last rites to the corpse, his coffin was suddenly opened, and the body of the deceased was found to have disappeared. The purpose of the lid of the coffin, what was his surprise as well as that of the whole company to find the coffin empty, the deceased having evidently walked away or flown away in a positive and joyful manner during the confusion! Strange to say, no trace of it has so far been discovered nor explanation forthcoming.

A sum of about 15,000 yen is yearly expended by the Government towards the support of the fishing industry in Hokkaido, where 60 to 70 per cent of the entire population are engaged in fishery. Every year several millions of artificial baited salmon are cast into the sea, and there is a provision to grant a subsidy of 1,000 yen and below to newly established private piscicultural stations.

Conscript Motokichi Nakai is now a soldier in the Eighth Battalion of the Infantry Regiment of the Formosan garrison. From the days when he lived at home in Mutsu province he has always been noted for his filial and loving conduct toward his parents. Since his enlistment he has added to his reputation by being very thrifty, so that he can send in whole to his father his government allowances—a practice which he is maintaining up. The people of his native village met in a council recently and in accordance with a resolution they then passed, have just sent him a purse of money to show their appreciation of him.

The sliding doors of the eastern window of the house occupied by Toyokichi Ishikawa, in Takaka-mura, Fuji-gori, Suruga, province, are said to have become strangely affected of late or possessed of a ghost or spiritualized or whatever you may call it, always meaning, however, that they have come to possess the power of locomotion. Some days since, the doors were observed to stand open every morning, although nobody had done even so much as touch them after they had been closed the night before. In order to probe to the bottom of the mystery it was possible, a member of the family placed a cup of water the other night over the groove in which the doors slide, but the following morning the cup was found to be quite dry—though we are not sure what this test goes to prove. The affair being noised about, a number of neighbors with the members of the family kept one morning subsequently a sharp watch over the doors which then stood closed. When all the eyes were off, just for the twinkling of an eye, the doors slid open themselves without making any noise. For all we know they are still repeating the same uncanny manifestations.

A Moll paper which the last mail from that port brought to us, contains a notice of a person named Matakichi Takao, living in that town, more or less educated, and 28 years of age, presented himself the other evening at the local police station and submitted to the chief a sort of petition, which said: "It is my desire to serve in the army. Please have me enlisted therefore after a physical examination." He supplemented the note by a

series of "talks" in the deaf and dumb method, the purpose of which, as well as that of his energetic gesticulation, seemed to show that he was determined to have his petition granted. It took the police a considerable time to finally persuade him to go home, the conversation being tediously carried on in writing, of course.

It is reported that during her last trip to the north, the steamer Suyehito Maru sighted what appeared to be the wreck of a steamer off the coast of Tokutsu, Hokkaido. On approaching the floating object, it was found to be the wreck of a dead whale of a considerable size. The steamer towed the leviathan to her port of call at Hiroo, and had it sold there for 400 yen.

The Tokyo Asahi (which omits the date of the occurrence, but which we take to be a very recent one) reports that two brothers, Matsubel and Yasutaro, Inagi, of Tomioka-mura, Suntogori, Suruga, prefecture, and into the unfrequented pass, a Suyama mountain of the village on a hunting expedition. For a time they were separated from each other, and, on Yasutaro returning to join his elder brother, he found that the latter had been killed and torn to pieces, presumably by a monster baboon which he afterward traced into a cave near by. Yasutaro immediately took aim at the animal as soon as he caught sight of it and brought it down at the first shot. The baboon is said to have weighed nearly 150 pounds.

The Mitsui dry goods store in Nihon-bashi has recently engaged several women, of whom one-half are employed in the sewing department as inspectors and the other half are in charge of the telephone service. The new departure is said to have been a great success in every respect.

The vicinity of Taubodani in the district of Kita-ura, Iyo province, has long suffered from the ravages caused by a serpent, among the poultry tribe of the locality. The serpent is said to have only tremendous size and has so far evaded the eyes of the search parties, of which many have lately been formed by the villagers of the surrounding locality who are determined to make good work who are reptile on sight. The very vagueness of the statement is apt to cast a doubt on the reality of the whole affair, but its truth must be assumed from the fact that the village directly concerned has duly adopted, in a council specially convened, a resolution offering a reward of 50 yen or so to those who capture the monster snake, dead or alive.

His Majesty the Emperor left the palace, as already announced, on the morning of the 25th at 7:30, accompanied by Her Majesty the Empress, who rode in another carriage, and who went as far as Shimbashi station, the Prince and Princess, who were the uniform of a generalissimo, was received with profound respect by the Princes of the Blood and many other dignitaries, a military band striking up the national anthem at the same time. His Majesty, without taking a rest, left the station for his destination at 8 o'clock in a special train, which was lately finished and which is intended solely for the convenience of the Emperor. His Majesty's suite comprised Marquis Tokudomi, Grand Chamberlain; Vice Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy; Lieut. Gen. Kataniwa, Minister of War; Marshal Oyama, Chief of the General Staff Office; and others—over sixty in all. Among those who assembled at the station to see His Majesty off were, beside the Empress, the Ministers of State, the Privy Council, the Count Kumura, Count Itagaki, naval and military officers, and many others, to the number of several hundreds in all.

No silk worms in other parts of the country can surpass those raised in Hokkaido in point of growth, or in complete freedom from disease. In view of this fact, the demand for egg-cards made in Hokkaido are on the increase year after year, with the result that the silk raisers are greatly multiplying the quantity of the egg-cards which are being forwarded to various parts of the Empire. Notwithstanding the fact that an exceptionally large number of these cards had been provided this year by the silk raisers, the entire stock is said to have been nearly exhausted toward the end of March last in consequence of which these cards from the interior under these circumstances, the Administrative Office of the island is at present encouraging in every possible way the silk industry of the island.

## TO PUBLISH LAWS AND CONSTITUTION

### Government Will Print Them in Book Form—Appropriation to Be Disbursed.

The Executive Council has voted to publish in a compact volume the Constitution of the United States, the Joint Resolution of Annexation, the Territorial Act and the Laws of Hawaii, as affected by the Joint Resolution of Annexation, and the rules and regulations for administering oaths and holding elections as revised by Congress. A thousand copies will be published for the enlightenment of Hawaiians.

At the meeting of the Council yesterday it was also agreed that the rules and regulations for administering oaths and holding elections as revised by Congress be published separately in pamphlet form to the number of one thousand. The application of the Rapid Transit Company for permission to lay its tracks on King street between Victoria street and the Waikiki road and between Liliha street and the Kamehameha premises at Waipio, with the petitions from property-owners in the matter, was referred to the Attorney General.

The Minister of the Interior was authorized to make the following expenditures, amounting to \$117,000, under Act 4 of the Council of State:

Harbor improvement ..... \$25,000  
Sewerage for Hilo ..... 3,000  
Roads Puna to complete contract ..... 3,000  
Roads Kau ..... 5,000  
Roads South Kohala ..... 5,000  
Roads North Kohala ..... 3,500  
Roads Makawao ..... 5,000  
Additions to Waterworks, Honolulu ..... 1,200  
Kalili or Palama pumping plant ..... 25,000  
Diamond Head reservoir and waterworks ..... 16,000  
Hilo waterworks ..... 5,000  
Waiohinu waterworks ..... 3,000  
Waialua and Kahului waterworks ..... 20,000  
Fire-proof vaults ..... 1,200

It was also voted that the Minister of the Interior be authorized to make the expenditures under Act 2 of the Council of State, according to the items contained in Mr. Rowell's letter of May 10th, with the exception of \$12,000 for "addition to postoffice, Honolulu."

The Auditor General was instructed to approve all items marked "unpaid bills" under Acts 2, 3 and 4 of the Council of State. The Minister of the Interior was granted a leave of absence for three weeks. The matter of taking sand from the beach at Waikiki was referred to the Attorney General.

**American Ship Ashore.**

LOURENZO MARQUES, May 3.—The American ship WILLIAM H. MAY, Captain J. A. May, from Vancouver, arrived at Cooktown, New Zealand, on May 1st. The ship has gone to her assistance. The WILLIAM H. MAY is of 2,462 tons. She is 254 feet 3 inches long, 43 feet 2 inches beam, and has a 23-inch draft. She is owned by J. C. Eason & Co., and sails from San Francisco.

**Something for Labor.**

NEW YORK, May 3.—The employees of the Standard Oil Company at Williamsburg, Green Point and Long Island City, to the number of fully 5,000, today received an advance in their wages and a reduction of one hour in their working to 15 per cent.

# SUGAR SALES

## Kihei Will Make New Contracts.

### H. P. Baldwin Goes To Coast to Arrange Terms for Three or Five Years.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Kihei Plantation Company yesterday afternoon, a resolution was passed giving Alexander & Baldwin authority to negotiate for contracts for the sale of the Kihei sugar for three or five years. Mr. H. P. Baldwin, of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin, leaves on the Australia for the Coast today to attend to this among other important matters of a similar character. Representatives of other agencies are already in San Francisco and the expectation is that all the plantations will at an early date make contracts of from three to five years for the disposition of their crops.

The present contract with the Sugar Trust is about expiring. The basis of the present contract is for sugar sent to New York, the New York price for sugar less one-tenth of a cent per pound. The basis for sugar sold in San Francisco is at the New York price less three-eighths of a cent per pound. The difference in cost of getting the sugar to New York makes the two rates about equal.

The Kihei Plantation Company had about thirty-five acres of cane left over from last cutting which had been planted for seed, but was not needed for that purpose. The Hawaiian Commercial Company commenced grinding on it last week. It went 68 tons of cane to the acre, but owing to this being unripe, only turned out 8 tons of sugar to the acre.

The cutting was at once stopped and the balance will be cut much later when it is expected to go 10 tons. This cane was not planted until December, 1898, or six months after the regular planting time. The reason for its not being ripe was on account of its growing on lower land and it did not blossom, and consequently did not ripen. The balance of this thirty-five acres of cane will probably be ground in July.

# IS SHE LOST?

## Schooner Norma Not Heard From.

### Missing Since Last Friday Week When She Sailed for Kauai.

Stories of heavy winds and high seas brought to port by Island steamers are creating much anxiety among shipping men concerning the welfare of the little Island schooner Norma.

She has not been heard of for over ten days now, and fears are entertained that she has been wrecked and her crew lost.

It was on Friday, May 4th, that the Norma left Honolulu for the Island of Kauai. Captain Weisbarth, who owns the vessel, was in command when she left upon what many now believe was her last voyage. Latest news from Kauai gives no information regarding her, and eight days after she had left here, Saturday last, she had not been seen at any Kauai port.

The little vessel was last reported at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, the 4th inst., when she sailed for Kauai. She was loaded with general cargo.

Shipping men remember well the circumstances of the purchase of the Norma by Captain Weisbarth at a public auction at the boat landing, over six months ago. The famous yacht Norma, commanded by "Commodore" Weaver, was in port at the time, and when it was announced that the Norma was to be sold at auction, many thought that it was the Norma that was meant. The similarity of the names created some little confusion at the time.

Captain Weisbarth paid \$800 for the Norma. She has something of the hoodoo about her, if her many peculiar and varied experiences count for anything.

# LAU HOCK SUN'S LIGHT GOES OUT

## Chinese Reformers Are Exceeding Happy And Say He Met a Tyrant's Fate.

Lau Hock Sun, Li Hung Chang's right hand man and the active enemy of reformers in China, is dead. So a dispatch received in this city from Yokohama has it, at any rate.

Chinese reformers in Honolulu are enthusiastic over the news and can hardly contain themselves for happiness. The dispatch does not state how Lau Hock Sun met death, but the Chinese reformers are of the opinion that he met a tyrant's fate.

Sun was recently commissioned by the Empress Dowager to go to Japan to deprive the reformers staying there of the protection afforded them in that country. Sun did not succeed in this plan. When Li Hung Chang was appointed viceroy of the province of Canton, Sun had the task of seeking out and persecuting reformers. Sun did his best to apprehend Kwang Yu Wei, the reformer.

It is reported on the streets that the projectors of the new paper have sent East for an editor.

# HAIR

## Wealth of hair is wealth indeed, especially to a woman.

Every other physical attraction is secondary to it.

If your hair is too thin or losing its luster, get—

Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed.

It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

# YOUNG JAPANESE COMMITTS SUICIDE

## Used a Razor to Make Way With Himself—Roommate Unaware of the Deed.

A despondent Japanese about twenty years old committed suicide at 11:15 o'clock Saturday morning in a little room over a Chinese grocery store near the corner of King and Punchbowl streets. His throat was cut in such a manner as to form a cross at the Adam's apple. In the room with the suicide at the time the deed was committed was another Japanese, but he was unaware of the self-destruction until the man was in the throes of death.

A dull razor was the weapon used to end life. A series of jagged wounds covered the neck directly beneath the chin, and death soon ensued. When the suicide's room mate saw the man lying in a pool of blood in an opposite corner of the room, he thought his countryman had a hemorrhage. He ran out of the room calling for assistance and came back with another Japanese. But the man was dead and the case was reported at once to police headquarters. Deputy Marshal Chillingworth immediately summoned a coroner's jury composed of Albert Hoogs, Sam Kube, Lloyd Conkling, Frank Vida, James Hewson and Chas. Ludwigen.

The dead man has been in Honolulu but a short time having arrived in January and has been in quarantine most of the time since then. He had malarial fever, and, although under the care of a Japanese physician did not seem to improve. Despondency is given as the probable cause of the deed.

# STATIONS FOR THE WIRELESS SYSTEM

## Locations Selected on Molokai and Maui by Manager Cross and Expert Bowden.

Expert Bowden of the Marconi wireless telegraph company, and F. J. Cross, manager of the local wireless company, arrived on the Kinau from Maui yesterday morning after a successful business trip in the interests of the company to Molokai and Maui for the purpose of selecting the telegraph stations.

Before leaving Honolulu they had selected a station for the erection of the station pole at Kaimuki, near Telegraph Hill, and upon arriving at Molokai pitched on a spot near Kaunakakai on which to establish the first receiving instrument. Makena on Maui was next chosen as the probable point for the operation of the system. These places together with the stations at Waialua, on this island, and one at Kauai, complete the line in its initial stages.

Work on the shaping of the spar poles will be commenced at once, their length varying from 150 to 225 feet. The one on Kauai will, probably be fully 200 feet high. In the opinion of Expert Bowden the locations are ideal and little trouble is anticipated in the transmission of messages from the very start.

Mr. Cross states that it is unnecessary to plant the poles on a mountain ridge, and, as a matter of fact, the established stations should be placed as far from a mountain as possible, if they are to be located on low-lying ground, such as a seashore. The reason for using Telegraph Hill was because no better location at a lower level could be found for the purposes of the company.

The instruments have not arrived in Honolulu, but are on the way. The poles will be ready to connect with the delicate receivers as soon as they put in an appearance.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and prostrated a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dor, W. Va. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

# LOCAL BREVITIES.

Native independents are preparing to meet and form a party.

Dr. Wood is having photographs made of all mail steamers which call at this port.

The Heziani and Myrtle Boat Clubs will begin practicing for the fall races soon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Stillman left for the Coast on the Peking, to be gone about two months.

It is reported that D. H. Kahalelo has been elected Molokai's delegate to the Republican convention.

Mrs. Horace J. Craft and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wilder are entertaining Mrs. S. G. Wilder and Mrs. T. K. C. Gibbons at Waiwala.

Six new odorless excavators arrived by the Australia and are being put together under Capt. Sam Johnson's supervision.

William White of Maui is here to testify in a suit brought by F. J. Testa against himself and others for a printing account.

C. B. Reynolds, of the Board of Health, will probably not leave until next week for Molokai. He will make a stay of about three weeks.

Mrs. John Lucas has put her home on Lunalihi street at the disposal of the Catholic Benefit Society for a charity at home next Thursday from 2 to 4.

On the Australia will go four military prisoners from Camp McKinley, in charge of Sergeant Showalter and three men. They will serve sentences on Alcatraz Island.

Judge Kepolikal states that the Wailuku meeting next Wednesday is to be held for the purpose of giving all present an opportunity to divide on Republican and Democratic lines.

Judge Wilcox is the recipient of a small fortune amounting to \$16,000, left him by his brother, the late Henry Wilcox of Kauai. The same amount was left to each one of the brothers of the deceased.

Judge Stanley, charged by W. O. Smith with being an Englishman, proves an alibi to the satisfaction of all his friends. The evidence seems to support his claim that he hails from Dublin.

Mounted Patrolman Robert Parker, Jr., stopped a lively runaway on Liliha street about King yesterday forenoon. The plucky patrolman coolly ran alongside the animal which was attached to a hack, and held on to the bridle until he had the horse under control.

The hearing of the W. H. Marshall libel case in the Circuit Court is set for Thursday next. Among the witnesses subpoenaed are Marshal Brown, Judge Wilcox, Dr. Wm. McGrew, H. M. Ayres, John Auld, and several members of the Judd family.

It is reported that Mr. August Hanenberg, the manager of Olowalu plantation, has resigned his position, and will leave shortly for Germany. His successor is said to be Mr. E. Krouse, who was acting manager of Lahaina plantation lately.

A number of Hubert Voss' pictures are in the art building at the Paris Exposition. In order to superintend the hanging, Mrs. Voss went some time ago to Paris, where her husband will join her as soon as he can finish up his work in New York.

David Center, manager of the American Sugar Co. of Molokai is ill at the Queen's Hospital, where he is being attended by Dr. Wood. Mr. Center's complaint is malarial fever and other complications. Mrs. Center and child are stopping at the Hawaiian hotel.

A farewell dinner was given to little Theodore and Alice Cooke at Mrs. Turner's cottage on Beretania street last Friday evening, before their departure for the Australia. Many children were entertained and spent several happy hours under the charming supervision of Mrs. Turner.

L. Schweitzer left on the Peking for a short business trip to the Coast and return, partly in the interest of his firm on Nuuanu street, and partly for the new brewing company of which he is an official. If he can spare the time he will also make a brief visit in Salt Lake City, his old home.

## The Prince and Bride.

The following is the message to be sent through Consul Miki Saito to Crown Prince Yoshihito and his bride, by the next mail from Japan, from the Japanese colony here:

"To the Crown Prince and Princess—The Japanese residents of Hawaii, in mass meeting assembled, send their congratulations, with earnest wishes for happiness, prosperity and long life.

"K. J. IMANISHI, Chairman."

When the Mauna Loa has discharged her present cargo she will go on the marine railway for an overhauling.

# Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
COPTIC	MAY 15	GALIC	MAY 23
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 29
PEKING	JUNE 6	CHINA	JUNE 6
GALIC	JUNE 13	DORIC	JUNE 13
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 23
CHINA	JUNE 29	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 29
DORIC	JULY 7	COPTIC	JULY 18
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 26	PEKING	JULY 27
COPTIC	AUG. 2	GALIC	AUG. 2
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 11
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 21
GALIC	AUG. 28		
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5		

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H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents

# The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every  
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches  
convinces us, that price considered  
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of  
American Watches.

Cased in  
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED  
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them  
at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in  
time keeping and lasting qualities  
and that is why we are right in pushing  
the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

# Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the  
steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu  
on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai,  
Lahaina, Maalea Bay, Kihel,  
Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laniphoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on  
Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named  
ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,  
Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday  
at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahu-  
luhi, Naha, Hana, Hamo, and Kilauea,  
Maui. Returning, touches at  
above named ports, arriving at Honolulu  
Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each  
month.

S. S. LEHUA,  
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai,  
Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina,  
Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives  
at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to  
make changes in the time of departure  
and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT  
NOTICE, and it will not be responsible  
for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings  
to receive their freight; this Company  
will not hold itself responsible for  
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's  
risk.

This Company will not be responsible  
for Money or Valuables of passengers  
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase  
tickets before embarking. Those failing  
to do so will be subject to an additional  
charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for  
loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the  
delivery of baggage or personal effects  
of the passenger beyond the amount of  
\$100.00, unless the value of the same  
be declared, at or before the issue of  
the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are  
forbidden to receive freight without  
delivering a shipping receipt therefor in  
the form prescribed by the Company  
and which may be seen by shippers upon  
application to the purser of the  
Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is  
shipped without such receipt, it will  
be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.











4803, Land Commission Award N  
8950 to Makia

said Alike, containing an area of se

enteen-hundredths acre (17-100 acre  
and being Acre 2 of said B. M. 480

3. All those two parcels of land situate at said Aitka, comprising said Mikollana's formerly undivided interest in Royal Patent (Grant) 3153, as hereof said Makia and under deed from said Makia recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Book 127 at page 197, and granted and set apart to said Mikollana by partitioned deed of D. W. Kululipi and wife, Keawaunahu and wife, Kaal Kalaalanaka and husband and Maria Kiamoku an husband, dated February 25th, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Book 13 at page 99, by metes and bounds as follows:

Lot One—Beginning at the upper pile of stones, adjoining the land of Mrs. Kalaiauawale, and

Running makial makial along her boundary line S. 77° 45' W. (mag.) 3950 feet

to a pile of stones makal of the old  
Government road;  
Thence S. 75° 10' W. 9400 feet to the  
beach;--  
Thence running along the beach S. 15°  
00' E. 650 feet;  
Thence running mauka along the land  
of Mrs. Maria Kiamoku N. 76° 10'  
E. 9840 feet, to a pile of stones  
makal of the old Government road

Thence running mauka again N. 77° 10' E. 3740 feet to a pile of stones;  
Thence running mauka N. 25° 00' W. 840 feet to the place of beginning containing an area of 235 acres, including 71 acres mauka of the old Government road.  
Lot Two—Beginning at the southwest corner of this lot at the corner of the land of Kawaauhau and that of Mrs. Maria Kialmoku, and  
Thence running along the land of Kawaauhau S. 66½° 1370 feet;  
Thence running along the land of Kawaauhau and Mrs. Maria Kialmoku S. 20° W. 490 feet along a pile of stones;  
Thence running makai S. 83½° W. 1365 feet (946 feet to the old Government road) to the bank;  
Thence S. 5° W. 236 feet to the place of beginning (this side adjoins the land of Mrs. Maria Kialmoku) containing an area of eleven acres.

Terms cash; deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. Dickey, No. — Fort street, or Lytle A. Dickey, corner King and Bethel streets, in Honolulu, H. I.

Honolulu, May 1, 1900.

F. K. DICKEY,  
Mortgagee.

2171-4t—May 1, 8, 16, 22.

**NOTICE.**

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the McBryde Sugar Company, Limited, will be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchant street, Honolulu, Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider and vote upon a proposition to bid the property and assets of the company to purchase a sugar mill, and for other purposes, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

D. P. R. SENBERG,  
President, McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.  
T. R. WALKER,  
Treas. McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.

Dated Honolulu, May 9, 1900.  
21752t-May 11-1 5541-4t

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 **PURE - BRED  
POULTRY!**  
Eggs for Hatching.

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**PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:**

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.


Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,  
Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

**Harness Co.**

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**MANUFACTURERS**  
**Buggy Harness.**  
Gumane and Rubber Bits, Fine Boots, Salt Sacks, Derby Banners, Race Bradoons. Also a Large variety of Harnesses, Halter Bridles.



**HARNESS**  
to order at short notice.  
Twenty years associated with the  
trade, has charge of the Manufac-  
ture of Harnesses.  
Special Attention.  
No. 1. King and Fort Sts.